



# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Finance Ministers Discuss Devaluation in Libreville

### CEA: Further Devaluation Possible

AB0203101394 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT  
1 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Libreville, 1 March (AFP)—The UN Economic Commission for Africa (CEA) said Tuesday [1 March] that the CFA franc, used in 14 African countries, might be devalued again if the 50 percent devaluation on January 11 did not boost growth. The African franc zone "will not be safe from a new devaluation" over the next few years if it is the "most realistic" option for promoting long-term macro-economic growth, a study published by the CEA Tuesday said. [passage omitted]

In a study on the macro-economic effects of the CFA franc's devaluation, published during the fifth meeting of African finance ministers which opened in Libreville on Tuesday, the CEA cautioned, however, that despite the "numerous studies on the subject, one cannot say with certainty if devaluation is an efficient measure or not."

The study predicted three possible scenarios for the development of the 14 affected economies over the next six years. The "most realistic of the three" calculated a 50 percent increase in domestic prices in the first year, a permanent five percent increase in annual public spending, a thirty percent increase in foreign capital flows in the first year and a stabilisation at 18 percent in the following years.

The devaluation would provoke a short-term increase in production with a growth in gross domestic product at 7.8 percent in the first year, thanks to a 39.7 percent boost to exports, the CEA said, confirmed by a rise in exports from Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso since January French officials at the meeting said.

However, after the first year, the outlook will deteriorate, the CEA said, and in the long term there would be a "net slowing of growth," due mainly to inflation slowing down exports, increasing trade deficits and cutting funds available for investment and production. "In fact, the long term model gives production figures which are almost unchanged from those that would have been seen if no devaluation had taken place," the CEA said

The effect of the devaluation on the region's trade balance was also doubtful, because of the rise in prices, the CEA said. At the end of six years, "national output

will become less and less competitive and imports less and less expensive," the CEA said, ending up in "a continuing degradation in the trade balance".

In total, "the direct expansionist effect of the devaluation on the whole of the economies of the franc zone will be wiped out in the long term," the study said, predicting another devaluation to follow.

CEA Executive Secretary, the Algerian Layashi Yaker opened the African finance ministers' meeting warning that "poverty was developing" on the continent which was facing a "spiralling rise in unemployment". After the "lost" decade of the 1980s, Africa had not started out any better in the 1990s, he said, with an average growth in output of 1.5 percent since 1990, less than half the rate of growth of the population. Debt problems have continued to grow, Yaker said. "Why have ten years of structural adjustment not succeeded in bringing Africa out of the crisis?" Yaker asked, saying it was the "central" question for the continent. [passage omitted]

### Meeting Agenda Detailed

AB0103223094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1830 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] The first round of the fifth session of the conference of African finance ministers has opened in Libreville. There are many items on the agenda. They include the project to create an African Monetary Fund, the mobilization of resources, the basing of African currencies on European currencies which, in fact, calls for the adoption of a unique currency. Despite the diversity of the topics and the problems involved, we are forced to admit that the main problem remains getting Africa out of this quagmire. This bleak situation made an authority on African affairs, Professor Rene Dumont, to say in the 1960's that black Africa is on the wrong path. All the same, structural adjustment programs were not lacking. Here, Layashi Yaker, executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa speaks out:

[Begin recording] The orthodox structural adjustment program can succeed in Africa only with the redefinition and the strengthening of the role which governments must play in the area of adjustment to favor greater public investment in the provision of infrastructure, the generation of capital, and the development of basic agricultural technology. This must lead to abundance and the adoption of a credible economic policy that will favor private sector participation and ensure better implementation of the program, better management, and political stability. [end recording]



**Burundi****Tension, Violence Said Continuing in Bujumbura***EA0103203994 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] The Burundi Government has reiterated its determination to restore peace and put an end to the massacres in the country. This determination was expressed today by the minister of state for external relations, Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, before the UN Commission for Human Rights. The ending of the massacres and the restoration of peace in Burundi [words indistinct] all the state institutions starting up again. Minister Ngendahayo stressed the pluralist character of the new government and said it intended to rely on an awareness campaign for the people to inspire respect for human rights and tolerance to restore peace in Burundi.

However, it is worth noting that the mood now prevailing in Bujumbura, the capital, is far from relaxed, as gunshots were heard last night resulting in two policemen wounded. These incidents prevented the reopening of schools in the Burundian capital.

**Cameroon****Government Requests UN Security Council Meeting***AB0203103594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 2 Mar 94*

[Text] Cameroon has officially requested an emergency UN Security Council meeting following, I quote, the brutal attacks launched recently by the Nigerian Armed Forces in the border Bakassi Peninsula. In a letter addressed to the Security Council, which was made public in New York yesterday, Cameroonian Foreign Minister Ferdinand Oyono said that on 18 February, the Nigerian Armed Forces launched brutal attacks against Cameroonian troops stationed at Bakassi Peninsula in violation of the territorial integrity of Cameroon. My government reiterates its determination to resolve this dispute through peaceful means in full compliance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter, Oyono stated adding that Cameroon will continue to seek the appropriate international channels for resolving this issue.

Meanwhile, French diplomacy has been activated. After Yaounde, a French diplomatic and military delegation went to Abuja, Nigeria, where it met with President Sani Abacha. Nothing filtered from that meeting but it is known that the Nigerian Government stated yesterday that this conflict could be resolved bilaterally. The same feelings are shared by the radical Cameroonian opposition. Social Democratic Front Chairman John Fru Ndi still believes in dialogue in order to prevent the worst. We have on the line, Mr. Fru Ndi whose statement is translated by Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou.

[Begin Fru Ndi recording, in English with superimposed translation into French] I do not think that Cameroon's border problems with our neighbors Nigeria, Chad, or others should lead to a civil war. I think we should hold dialogue with those countries in the African way and we should try to resolve the problems of our border peoples, but if we have to resort to war it will only result in dividing our continent. I am convinced that the problem could be resolved at the OAU. In Cameroon, we have about 2 million Nigerians and in Nigeria we have some 800,000 Cameroonians studying or doing business. Having said this, I believe good neighborliness must be encouraged instead of seeking to provoke a civil war that will divide our people. [end recording]

**Congo****Presidential Group Accused of Violating Cease-Fire***AB0103223594 Paris AFP in French 1927 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Mar (AFP)—The Congolese opposition coalition today accused the presidential group of violating the cease-fire agreement concluded on 30 January by deputies of the four regions of the southern part of the country for the restoration of peace in the Congolese capital. In a communique, the opposition claims that supporters of the presidential group continue to fire gunshots in the M'filou District in the southern part of the city, and continue to "kidnap and murder people suspected to be close to the opposition."

The opposition further asserts that in February more than 20 of its supporters were "kidnapped or killed" by members of the ministerial reserve, a unit that is directly under the head of state. This reserve is "responsible for the insecurity in the northern district of the city" and on the Tsieme road leading to the northern part of the country, the communique adds. The opposition also adds that it has respected the cease-fire agreement by helping to restore traffic and the "gradual return" of displaced persons in the Baongo and Makele-Kele districts which it controls.

On the other hand, the CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY claimed yesterday that some 20 young men were enrolled in the opposition militia controlled by the former head of state, General Denis Sassou Nguesso, at Gamboma, in the center of the country, while five cases of ammunition were stolen from the Gamboma Non-Commissioned Officers School and sent by two soldiers to the northern part of the city, an area under the control of the opposition militia.

An official of the opposition has denied these reports.

## Rwanda

### RPF Rejects Agreement Reached by Political Parties

EA0203110594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Excerpts] After a meeting between representatives of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development, the Republican Democratic Movement, the Social Democratic Party, the Liberal Party, and the Christian Democratic Party and the Rwandan head of state on Sunday, 27 February, the office of the president issued a communique in which the principal private secretary, Mr. Enoch Ruhigira, announced that the various political groups represented in the government now in place in Kigali had settled certain differences which had blocked the establishment of institutions in which the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) is to take part. According to the same communique, practically the only thing left is to fix the date to establish the new institutions, which will be done, according to the communique, after consultations are held with the RPF.

On Monday, 28 February, the RPF made known in a press release its reaction to Mr. Enoch Ruhigira's communique. It is a categorical refusal to take part in institutions which would only be an extension of the dictatorial rule of Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, and thus the very negation of the spirit of the agreements signed in Arusha seven months ago. The RPF communique reads as follows:

[Passage omitted] It was in a climate of fear that the leaders of these parties agreed on 27 February to decisions which they had rejected on 23 February. As it is clear that President Habyarimana resorted to terrorism and intimidation—with the murder of one opposition leader and the massacres perpetrated throughout last week—to weaken the leaders of these political parties, the RPF challenges the conclusions of the so-called compromises won by President Habyarimana under these conditions.

These compromises are all the more unacceptable as their spirit contradicts that of the Arusha peace accord, which was aimed at initiating radical reforms in the structures and functioning of the Rwandan state in order to eradicate the dictatorial practices President Habyarimana wants to safeguard by manipulating political parties, imposing on them elements loyal to him as representatives within these institutions.

The RPF once again condemns the barbarous acts perpetrated by militias in the pay of President Habyarimana and announces that it will not take part in a government put in place on the basis of compromises reached by means of terror. Concerning the deputies at the transitional national assembly, the RPF will not accept any list other than the one approved by the constitutional court on 4 January. Similarly, the RPF requests that the right of the prime minister-designate of the broad-based transitional government to choose the ministers for his government team—as was planned for 5 February—be restored before President Habyarimana launches a policy of escalating intimidation. [passage omitted]

Issued in Mulindi on 28 February 1994

Signed by Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, RPF chairman



## Djibouti

### Opposition Leader on Objectives, FRG Talks

PM0203094394 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 26 Feb 94 p 6

[Report by Ahmad Kamal Hamdi: "Djibouti Opposition Leader Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: Government Refusing To Conduct Peaceful Dialogue, Insisting on One-Party System"]

[Text] Bonn—Ahmed Dini Ahmed, former Djibouti prime minister and leader of the the opposition "Union and Democracy Front" in Djibouti, is on a visit to Germany. During his visit he met with a number of German Foreign Ministry officials in Bonn. He also visited a number of Arab and Islamic embassies and diplomatic missions there to explain political, constitutional, economic, and social conditions in Djibouti as well as the present situation in the Horn of Africa, especially after the international forces' withdrawal from Somalia, and the future of east African states.

In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Ahmed Dini spoke about the ongoing civil war between the government and the opposition in Djibouti, pointing out that the opposition in his country started out peaceful, constitutional, and away from any aspects of violence. But it was forced to resort to the use of arms because it is impossible to reach an understanding with the government, which insists on establishing a one-party system, violating human rights, and implementing illegal random death sentences.

He added: 227 civilians have been executed in Djibouti so far.

Ahmed Dini Ahmed added: The opposition in Djibouti tried to open a dialogue with the government of President Hassan Gouled through the mediation of some Arab and other states, but the government rejected any peaceful dialogue and escalated military repressive measures. As a result, the opposition was forced to resort to fighting. Nevertheless, it is still looking for reasonable means to reopen a dialogue and initiate negotiation.

The Djibouti opposition leader, who headed the first independent government after independence in 1977, said that the opposition's aims are to establish a pluralistic, democratic system, to hold free and honest elections, to guarantee constitutional freedom, to establish freedom of expression and the press, and to respect human rights.

Ahmed Dini Ahmed told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he sensed from his contacts with officials in Bonn that Germany does not support the present regime in Djibouti because of its human right violations. And that the Federal Government has suspended its development aid to Djibouti since 1992, namely after the implication of the authorities and security men in the murder of 54 oppositionists.

He said that Germany once offered the Djibouti Government a ferry for civilian use in Djibouti Port. But the government turned it into a military ship equipped with weapons and machine guns. When Djibouti refused to remove these weapons, Bonn announced the suspension of its financial, material, and security aid, keeping some development aid, especially in the area of water prospecting and irrigation and some agricultural development projects.

## Somalia

### Gunmen Shoot at Departing U.S., Italian Troops

AB0103174194 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 01 Mar 94

[Text] Mogadishu, March 1 (AFP)—Somali gunmen shot at American and Italian troops in separate incidents on Tuesday [1 March] as the last soldiers from a key US army unit left Mogadishu.

The withdrawal of the Falcon Brigade, left some 2,700 US troops in Somalia and some 4,000 others off-shore. The United States was due to complete its troop withdrawal from the war-ravaged country by the end of this month, amid fears that renewed clan-warfare could escalate.

A convoy of US troops came under fire near the Mogadishu port on Tuesday, while a group of Italian soldiers erecting tents for cholera victims in north Mogadishu were also shot at. UN officials said the Italians returned fire and wounded one Somali. None of the Americans was injured.

Also on Tuesday, occupants of a white Toyota Land Cruiser fired at a US sentry position at the new port area.

Last Sunday, about six Somalis jumped from a van and fired several shots into the American military compound. The Americans returned fire and seriously wounded two Somalis.

Meanwhile, a group of Somalis erected a roadblock near the green line in north Mogadishu.



**Buthelezi Reiterates Rejection of April Election**

*MB0103145194 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1359 GMT 01 Mar 94*

[Text] Durban March 1 SAPA—IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has again rejected participation in South Africa's first all-race election in April under the present constitution and says the election period should be "extended" while constitutional negotiation takes place. In a statement delivered to ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela at their meeting in Durban on Tuesday [1 March], the IFP president repeated the interim constitution was a "prescription for disaster". Mr Buthelezi said however he remained totally committed to a negotiated settlement. "Together we could relieve the prohibitive pressure of time and create a space to salvage failed negotiations. This would mean extending the election period and providing for mediation regarding the problems that are separating us."

Mr Buthelezi's memorandum, presented to Mr Mandela at the beginning of their Durban summit, was leaked to the media. Mr Buthelezi said that the failure to reach a comprehensive constitutional settlement "will have disastrous consequences, and no amount of talks in advance of tanks rolling down on Ulundi, or of white rightwing resistance being crushed, will justify the retention of the 1993 constitution as a [word indistinct] of the promise to come".

The IFP president said it was glib of some leaders to say that only elections would curb violence, adding: "There will not be stability, and democracy will not flow from what the ANC has done in an unholy alliance with the National Party and the government."

"The 1993 constitution...is fatally flawed. No amount of political dressage and no amount of constitutional rephrasing of the text around the fatal flaws can hide them."

In addition, there was the question of the transition process, said the IFP leader. "We reject the TEC (transitional executive council) and we reject the decisions it makes, and we will not be willing accomplices in implementing them."

He said there was a "very substantial" number of South Africans who rejected the constitution and the TEC. "How, Mr Mandela, do you think there can be fair and free elections when millions of South Africans reject the constitution under which it will be held? We are democrats, Mr Mandela, and we will exercise our democratic right to oppose a constitution we reject and to oppose the election under it."

On the issue of the Zulu monarchy, Mr Buthelezi said King Goodwill Zwelithini had noted the failure of negotiations to deliver a federal dispensation. "Zulus want their land back, and they now lay claim to it and they will not listen to any ANC talk about anything to the contrary."

Mr Buthelezi said the king's demand for a sovereign kingdom had made recent constitutional concessions "irrelevant". "They can only be seen to be treating the symptoms of the constitutional malady even within the drive for federalism. They do not address the concerns of his majesty." The Zulu people would not put themselves and their kingdom and ultimately their destiny in the hands of central government rule, said Mr Buthelezi.

He added that he would stand with his ANC counterpart in an attempt to end violence, adding that social reconstruction was an absolute prerequisite for addressing township and rural fighting.

**To Consider Provisional Registration**

*MB0103180394 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1716 GMT 01 Mar 94*

[Text] Durban March 1 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is to consider provisionally registering for South Africa's April elections while both the IFP and African National Congress [ANC] are to explore possible international mediation to resolve outstanding constitutional deadlocks. This emerged after several hours of talks between ANC President Nelson Mandela and his IFP counterpart, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in Durban on Tuesday [1 March].

"We've laid a solid foundation for possible breakthroughs," said Mr Mandela at a press conference after the meeting. "We have laid the ground plan for future progress."

On his party's stance on elections, Mr Buthelezi said: "Provisional (registration) means it leaves our options open. If a solution is found, it makes it possible for us to participate." He said the IFP was determined to contest elections, but he added that his party's demands, as contained in the Freedom Alliance's proposals late last year, had to be met. The Zulu king's demands also affected the IFP's participation in elections: "If we had a federal solution, the issue of the king would not have come up. We can in no way ignore it."

The question of provisional registration had to be taken to the IFP's Central Committee for ratification, he said.

Questioned on whether the IFP was closer to contesting elections, he responded: "Not at all."

On his party's proposals to have the elections postponed, Mr Buthelezi noted Mr Mandela and State President F W de Klerk had made it clear this would not happen. But, he said, "we have not even started campaigning...It's only fair to give us a little space to campaign".

Asked about the Freedom Alliance, Mr Buthelezi said he would have to consult his negotiation partners on IFP participation in elections, but stressed the decision to provisionally register for the poll was purely for the IFP. The deadline for registration is Friday.

On international mediation, Mr Mandela said this was still under consideration and had to be taken the party's principals. [sentence as received]. Mr Mandela said later it was a "mistake" to think the problems faced by the parties could have been resolved overnight and he remained optimistic about future meetings with the IFP president.

Both leaders said it was an "absolute certainty" they would meet again soon to try to resolve their constitutional differences. "In discussions of this nature there can be no deadline. Not even April 27 is a deadline," said Mr Mandela. "We'll continue searching for solutions even after April 27 if we don't reach a solution now."

The leaders resolved to redouble their efforts to encourage their constituencies to participate in and support National Peace Accord structures and all peace initiatives. Both parties also agreed to establish a task group to strengthen peace committees and to allow communication between themselves. But the primary responsibility for law and order remained with the government, Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi noted in a joint statement.

The leaders said they would work together to try to ensure canvassing for their respective views could take place.

Commenting on the relationship between the ANC and IFP leaders, Mr Mandela said in spite of their political differences they were "very close friends...I came here in high spirits and I'm leaving the meeting in higher spirits".

"It's sufficient for us to say we're satisfied with the progress we've made," he added.

#### **Mandela, Buthelezi Issue Statement After Meeting**

*MB0203072294 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0511 GMT 2 Mar 94*

[Joint statement by ANC President Nelson Mandela and IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the Royal Hotel in Durban on 1 March; on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] Both parties approached this meeting with a determination to promote conditions in which the people of South Africa as a whole can exercise their democratic right to make political choices in accordance with their beliefs and conscience.

Notwithstanding differences on constitutional matters, the parties recognised the right of people to participate or not to participate in the forthcoming general elections.

After a constructive exchange of views, the parties agreed to work together to ensure that canvassing for respective views should be able to take place without let or hindrance.

In an effort to resolve outstanding constitutional deadlocks, the parties agreed to explore with their principals the possibility of international mediation and in this regard the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] would consider provisional registration in terms of the electoral act.

Both parties agreed that the present levels of violence in our society were totally unacceptable and were jeopardising conditions for socio-economic reconstruction and development.

They therefore resolved to redouble their efforts to encourage their respective constituencies to participate in and support National Peace Accord structures and all peace initiatives.

While recognising the fact that members of the ANC [African National Congress] and IFP are involved in political violence, the parties are of the view that the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order remains with the government of the day.

The parties also explored the possibility of making greater use of international expertise in areas such as conflict resolution and the investigation of political violence.

It was agreed that a task group would be established in order to facilitate the strengthening of peace committees and to attend to communication between the parties.

#### **Home Affairs Minister on Mandela-Buthelezi Talks**

*MB0203112094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Interview with Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte in the Cape Town studio by SABC announcer John Bishop in the Johannesburg studio on the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] We are going across to talk to Mr. Danie Schutte about the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] agreeing to register provisionally. Good evening, Mr. Schutte. Thanks for coming on. It's been quite a business this evening, in this program.

[Schutte] Good evening, Mr. Bishop.

[Bishop] First of all, what can you tell us—what can you add, indeed, to what our political correspondent has said and what's been carried in the news?

[Schutte] Well, I think the first thing that I would like to say is that I am cautious. There are a number of conditions that have been set. Of course if something happens, if it really is true, then it is very good news because the fact will be that then we will be able to say that the leaders representing 90 percent of our population will in fact have indicated participation in this election and then one can say that this is an inclusive election—that what we've aspired to in the last few years, that would be very good news but I think—of



course, I think the other thing that one must say is that it is a good indication that the IFP is at least considering participation.

[Bishop] Would you say though that two leading figures like Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi would come together, look so much at ease and yet it not really being on—that there's still a chance everything might be off?

[Schutte] Well the news is very fresh to me, and I can only look at the spoken word. And if one looks at the spoken word, there is still a lot of conditions put to it, but what I can say is that there has been a lot of work put into trying and finding an accommodation in the last few days and hours and there is an indication that that will not be in vain.

[Bishop] What price the Freedom Alliance? How are you reading that?

[Schutte] Well that is not indicated. Also, the other aspect of the international mediation. The fact is that the election must go forward. The election must go forward on 27 April and to make that possible there are a number of restrictive dates, the one is 4 March. Parties who want to participate will have to register by 4 March and to enable them to finally be part of the election process they will have to submit their candidates' list by 9 March. That is the final date.

[Bishop] Mediation—what's the relevance there? Mention of an overseas mediator, indeed.

[Schutte] Well, that is not clear to me at this stage because if that is to be...if that is to happen before any of the parties—well before the IFP decides to really get involved, that will have to occur very, very soon.

[Bishop] Mr. Schutte how close were the Nationalist Party to the ANC [African National Congress] on this approach to Dr. Buthelezi?

[Schutte] We took it on ourselves to make a number of approaches, to make a number of proposals to him with a view to getting his participation. The moment that we could get that I am sure that we could have also persuaded the ANC to accept many of the proposals. That was our game plan.

[Bishop] Can you tell us if certain offers were made to persuade Dr. Buthelezi and the IFP to agree to provisionally come on board?

[Schutte] Well, of course we indicated also that a great many of their preconditions have been met, and are now being met in parliament, so I believe that that was also...that also played a major role.

[Bishop] Nothing further and more tempting perhaps?

[Schutte] I don't want to take the matter any further at this stage. I think it's far too late. The fact is that tomorrow is the last day of parliament and we would have to have some more...some clear indication at this

stage to take the matter any further. I just cannot see at this stage, at this very late stage, that amendments can be made.

[Bishop] Well, thank you so much for coming on and helping us with this, the big breaking news story of the evening.

[Schutte] Thank you.

#### De Klerk Confirms Talks With AVF Leader

MB0203102494 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0809 GMT 2 Mar 94

[Text] Parliament Mar 2 SAPA—The government remained primed to deal with significant progress in constitutional negotiations now or in the near future, State President Mr F. W. de Klerk said on Wednesday (2 March). He also revealed that he had had discussions on Tuesday night with Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] leader General Constand Viljoen.

Answering a question during state president's question time from Mr Dave Dalling (ANC [African National Congress]—Sandton), he said the government called on other parties to negotiate in good faith and with a will to reach solutions. Although he was very pleased that Tuesday's talks between ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi had taken place, it should be remembered they would not have been possible without hours of discussions between he and other senior government members like Home Affairs Minister Mr Danie Schutte, and Dr Buthelezi.

It had therefore been possible to put specific proposals before Tuesday's meeting. On his talks on Tuesday night with Gen Viljoen, Mr de Klerk said: "We don't make a public display like the ANC (of such talks). With us results count."

President de Klerk said April 27 remained the election date—"I am a leader of a party which keeps its word."

On proposed international mediation to address the constitutional impasse with the Freedom Alliance [FA], he said time was of the essence, and this could provide problems regarding such mediation.

He would, however, examine any proposal. "My government's attitude is that negotiation doesn't end today."

Multi-party accords could be reached in the next 10 days, two weeks, or whatever, on outstanding issues. Mr de Klerk said he found the concept of provisional registration of parties "interesting". Other FA parties should also look at it.



**Bophuthatswana Urges International Mediation**

*MB0203082294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Mar 94*

[Text] Bophuthatswana's chief negotiator, Mr. Rowan Cronje, says Bophuthatswana will consider registering for the election if international mediators are called in to resolve issues. Mr. Cronje told our political news staff that the Freedom Alliance had always said that it would be prepared to look at international mediation in the event of a deadlock.

**South African Press Review for 2 Mar**

*MB0203135294*

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

Housing Issue Becomes Political Football—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 2 March in a page-14 editorial notes that the African National Congress (ANC) is "irritated that the Minister of National Housing, Louis Shill, should try to gain the political initiative by announcing a 10-year housing plan just weeks before the election." The Transitional Executive Council has resolved that the plan "should be suspended until the controversy is settled." Shill disclaims "ulterior motives" in unveiling the plan. "Whatever the rights and wrongs, those with the interests of the homeless at heart will want a start made. Housing has been a political football far too long."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Warning Against Jeopardizing Housing Plan—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 March in a page-8 editorial also refers to Housing Minister Shill's announcement of the 10-year housing plan, saying "such an important project should not be jeopardised by politicking or an individual's ego." In calling for Shill's resignation ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa "accused Shill of trying to hijack the project for the benefit of the National Party, in spite of an appeal by the National Housing Forum that he should wait until a few sticking points had been cleared up." The plan "clearly has the general approval of the forum, and putting it into operation will be the task of the new government." The forum will have to "smooth out remaining problems at its plenary session on March 14, and then get on with the job of building houses. It should not be distracted by the pleasure of taking parting shots at Shill."

**SOWETAN**

Call for Government To Address Election 'Anxiety'—"Too many things seem to be falling apart as we near the magical date for the first one man, one vote elections," declares a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 2 March. "There are political disruptions and violence at the macro level while things are not exactly rosy at the local level." The editorial refers to the strikes at various hospitals, and the strikes by railway employees, as well as the "uncertainties" in the taxi industry. "There is too much uncertainty and anxiety. If the Government is serious about having proper elections, they must put their house in order. They must give those they hope will vote for them the confidence that the situation will improve after the elections."

## Angola

### Correspondent Reports Some Agreement at Talks

MB0103202694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Report by correspondent Pedro Manuel in Lusaka]

[Text] Good evening. The discussions of specific principles and modalities of national reconciliation are still at an edge. The parties have not yet reached an agreement because of two issues, which we do not know because of news blackout. What we know is that the document under discussion has 16 points and an agreement has already been reached on 14 points. According to a source, the parties have yet to reach agreement on fundamental issues for national reconciliation. Other reports say agreements have already been reached on issues, such as administrative decentralization and the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the country's administration.

### Consensus Reached on Some Points

MB0203081994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Mar 94

[Text] Piecemeal progress has been reported at the Lusaka talks. Yesterday, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the government met and made additional progress. We have learned that consensus has been reached on UNITA's role in central and provincial governments and in the news media, and on changes to the existing constitution. More than 70 percent of the 16-point document on national reconciliation submitted by the mediator has been dealt with. All that is left now is to approve the modalities on the implementation of specific principles, as well as the status to be accorded to His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of UNITA, and the return of UNITA property.

### Dos Santos' Meeting With FLEC-FAC Leader Described

LD0103204094 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] According to the UN, 25,000 people were killed in Cuito, in the center of the country, in 1993, in clashes between the regular army and rebels. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi said in an interview with AFP today that he ruled out the military victory of one side or the other. He called for a global cease-fire. [passage omitted]

Still about Angola, let us go back to the situation there in the light of the visit the Angolan head of state, Mr. dos Santos, made to Paris. We heard today that President dos Santos received N'zita Henrique Tiago, the leader of

the FLEC-FAC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave—Armed Forces of Cabinda] a few days ago, on the occasion of his official visit in France. The FLEC-FAC is one of the branches fighting for the independence of Cabinda. It is the first time that the Angolan president has met the leader of the FLEC-FAC, one of the two movements on Cabinda territory. Frida Ayari reports:

[Ayari] During a 45-minute meeting with N'zita Henrique Tiago, President dos Santos suggested a cease-fire to the FLEC-FAC leader, so that negotiations on the future of Cabinda could be started. N'zita Tiago welcomed this proposal. He asked the Angolan head of state to send him an official letter to confirm his position.

The FLEC-FAC leader reiterated the demands of his movement, that is, the evacuation of Cabinda territory by the Angolan political and military forces, the organization of a referendum on self-determination, and the establishment of Cabindan institutions.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos pointed out that there were other FLEC branches and said that it was necessary to take everyone's opinion into account.

In this respect, N'zita Tiago asked the Angolan president to withdraw his troops from the north and the center of Cabinda, so that a conference with all Cabindan political movements could be organized in the enclave. The aim of the conference would be to reach a common position, which would then be presented to the Angolan government.

This meeting at the top is vital because the FLEC-FAC—and, to a lesser extent, Jose Tiburcio Luemba's renovated FLEC—is the most significant Cabindan movement fighting for independence. It is also the only one controlling territories in the Cabinda enclave, which produces 60 percent of Angolan oil.

### Ghana's Rawlings Stops Over, Meets With dos Santos

MB0103205394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Ghanaian President Jerry Rawlings left Luanda for his country a few moments ago. Jerry Rawlings made a one-hour technical stopover in our country after attending the official handing over of Walvis Bay to Namibia. Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jerry Rawlings took the opportunity to review the situation in Angola and Ghana. Shortly before his departure, Jerry Rawlings told the press that the Angolan Government has been taking a generous stand in the Angolan conflict.

[Begin Rawlings recording, in English fading into Portuguese translation] After listening to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, I think the Angolan Government has taken a very generous stand in the Angolan conflict, which has already killed thousands of people. Because of the unjust war carried out by the National Union for the



Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the Angolan people continue to suffer. It is imperative that UNITA negotiates seriously to find a solution that would bring lasting peace to Angola. [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Renamo Official Says Troop List Given to Unomoz

*MB0103175594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Lieutenant General Mateus Ngonhamo from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] told Radio Mozambique this afternoon that his movement handed the list of men to be demobilized to the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] on 27 February. Ngonhamo said the list was handed in at the Unomoz headquarters' reception in Maputo, but the people who received it there did not pass it in time to the Unomoz Technical Demobilization Unit.

The Renamo senior official early this afternoon left for Maringue where he will select a group of 25 officers from his movement to take part in the second leadership course for the future Mozambique armed forces. He also revealed that Renamo troops have already begun to be transferred to the Dondo and Manhica training centers to join the new unified army.

Ngonhamo pointed out that preparations for the beginning of a military logistics course in Maputo and the training of marines at Catembe are already at an advanced stage. Ngonhamo also said that his movement now possesses a complete list of men for a special forces course in Nacala.

#### Vice-Minister Says PRC Ready To Provide Aid

*MB0103160094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Tian Zengpei, PRC vice-minister of foreign affairs, has said his country is ready to give any assistance requested by Mozambique. The PRC vice-minister, who arrived in our country on 27 February, told Radio Mozambique that his visit to the country will help strengthen cooperation and friendship between the two countries. During his stay in Mozambique, the Chinese official held meetings with Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic; Pascoal Mocumbi, foreign minister; and Feliciano Gundana, secretary general of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

#### Kenyan Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

*MB0103190894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Kenyan Foreign Minister Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka arrived in Maputo this afternoon for a two-day visit to the country. The Kenyan foreign minister told Radio Mozambique at the Maputo International Airport that he hoped his visit will strengthen the cooperative and friendly relations between Kenya and Mozambique. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka was received at the airport by his Mozambican counterpart, Pascoal Mocumbi, and the Mozambican charge d'affaires in Kenya, Fortunato Abreu.

### Zimbabwe

#### Tension Over Ethiopian Extradition Request

*MB0203110794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 2 Mar 94*

[Text] Harare March 2 SAPA—Signs of tension between Zimbabwe and Ethiopia are beginning to show over the Ethiopian Government's request for the extradition of former dictator and alleged mass murderer Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Last week Ethiopian Ambassador to Zimbabwe Fantahun Michael announced that he had formally lodged documents for the repatriation of Mengistu, who has been granted political asylum by President Robert Mugabe, once a close friend of the former Marxist despot.

Mr Michael said Mengistu was wanted in Addis Ababa to answer charges that he was responsible for the deaths of up to 100,000 people and "general crimes against humanity" during his 12-year regime.

But Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira has expressed annoyance at the affair, telling THE HERALD, the country's main daily newspaper: "I don't like what the ambassador is doing, negotiating through the press".

Mengistu has also strained his relations with his hosts, who allowed him to live in Zimbabwe on condition that he kept out of politics. Three weeks ago Mr Shamuyarira had to rebuke Mengistu, telling him to "shut up or get out" after the "butcher of Addis" issued a long letter to the local press in which he said he was ready to go to the "rescue" of his country.

Despite the rebuke, Mengistu last weekend issued another statement in which he appeared to snub the Zimbabwe Government, saying it was "totally unacceptable, intolerable and unbearable" for him to "stand by and see the country bleed".

Mr Mengistu flew to Zimbabwe under cover of darkness in May 1991 as rebel forces were about to seize Addis Ababa.



## Benin

### President on CFA Devaluation, Economic Reforms

BR0103144494 Paris LE FIGARO (LE FIG-ECO supplement) in French 1 Mar 94 p X

[Interview with President Nicephore Soglo by Gerard Nicaud; place and date not given: "Not All Reforms Are Possible"]

[Text] [Nicaud] Mr. President, is it possible to make an initial assessment of the devaluation of the CFA franc, almost two months on?

[Soglo] The effects started well before that. When the new majority came to power in France and when Mr. Balladur's letter arrived (in mid-September last year), there was great speculation. So much so that the devaluation was called the "tom-tom devaluation." No devaluation has ever been discussed for so many years. But there had been no preparations for it. Things speeded up over recent months, to such an extent that the exodus of capital finally reached 1 billion CFA francs per day. That is unreasonable and was very costly.

[Nicaud] At what point did devaluation seem inevitable?

[Soglo] Back in April 1992, the French prime minister visited Cameroon. Then four African heads of state came to France and met with President Mitterrand (31 July 1992). It was then that we really began to be aware of the scale of the problem. We did the accounts and noticed that many African countries had huge arrears in the payment of their debt. So, what happened? France settled the arrears with the IMF or the World Bank. In other words, this money did not profit the French enterprises or African countries. That was when we really realized that there was no other way out.

### Feeling of Abandonment

[Nicaud] Before you became president of Benin, you were vice president of the World Bank. Does this mean that you were in favor of devaluing the CFA franc from the start?

[Soglo] When we began to talk of devaluation, Benin was the only country in the area to have an adjustment plan. We were therefore relatively at ease. In fact, our situation would have enabled us only to devalue by between 20 and 30 percent. But the economy of some countries, like Cameroon, the Congo, Niger, and the Cote d'Ivoire were in such a state that we had to go to 50 percent. We therefore agreed out of solidarity. There would be no point in leaving the group midstream.

The fact remains that the Dakar meeting in January was one of the most difficult that I have had to attend. France then told its African partners: "If you do not want to devalue, that is your right, but you will have to reach agreement with the IMF and World Bank" (to negotiate structural readjustment agreements and aid). That said it all.

[Nicaud] Did you feel betrayed?

[Soglo] In this kind of meeting, the dimension is not just economic and monetary, it is also emotional. Some African heads of state had the impression that France was abandoning them. That was also very difficult to explain to the population, even if this devaluation enables us to win back our internal markets, especially in the agricultural sphere. In addition, this was not the first devaluation of the CFA franc. In the past, it was devalued several times following devaluations of the French franc. This time, what people dislike is the divorce between the CFA franc and the French franc. Once we realized that it was inevitable, we began to negotiate accompanying measures. And that took a long time....

### Democratization and Economic Reforms

[Nicaud] Judging by the demonstrations and riots that have taken place in several countries in the Franc Zone—Togo, Senegal, and Gabon in the past few weeks, these measures seem inadequate...

[Soglo] We must look at things from three angles: the past, the present, and the future. The past is the debt. From the viewpoint of bilateral aid, France has canceled this debt in full for the least developed countries and by 50 percent for the countries with moderate revenues. That leaves the multilateral debt. I have just returned from Japan, where I tackled this problem, and I also know that the Americans are ready to make an effort within the Paris Club (which brings together the main creditor countries).

The present is inflation, in other words the housewife's shopping basket. To absorb the inflationary effects of devaluation, the state must play its role. It must ensure that the essential products imported (oil, sugar, milk, cement, pharmaceutical products...) do not increase too much. To do this we have asked the World Bank for permission to subsidize them for a short time because the increase would be too high. But the state cannot stand alone. Everybody must play his part: For instance, we have asked the enterprises to reduce their profit margins (many of them had built up stocks before the devaluation), and the employees not to ask for wage increases which are too high (the negotiations are not yet over).

The future is investment. A rate of 10 percent (compared with GDP) only just makes it possible to maintain the existing equipment. It must reach 20 percent. In Benin we have gone from 13 percent to 18 percent and more. The problem is that in Africa we must simultaneously do two things which are generally regarded as incompatible: democratization and economic reforms. In many cases, the latter is done first and once that stage has been completed, there is democratization. We have seen that with several countries, Chile, Turkey, and now China.

When I left the World Bank to become president of Benin, I found myself in the field, so to speak. And I can now say to my former colleagues, paraphrasing Catherine of Russia: "Take care: You are working on a sheet of paper which has no feeling, and I am working on human skin which is very sensitive." In other words, the people

in those institutions must wake up to what is feasible and what is not immediately feasible.

### Ghana

#### President Rawlings Returns From Namibia

*AB0203112094 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] The president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, and his entourage returned home last night from Namibia where they witnessed the official handing over of Walvis Bay to that country. [passage omitted]

President Rawlings made a brief stopover in Luanda for talks with President Eduardo dos Santos on the current situation in Angola.

#### Commission Postpones Elections in 15 Districts

*AB0103203594 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] The Electoral Commission has announced the postponement of the district assembly elections in 15 districts on 22 March to 21 April. This is in a statement issued in Accra today and signed by the chairman of the commission, Dr. Asare Djan. It named the districts as Yendi, Nanumba, (Koshua-Kaga), Saboba-Chereponi, Zabzugu-(Tatale), East Gonja, Tamale, and East Mamprusi. The others are West Mamprusi, Savelugu-Nanton, Tolon-(Kunbung), West Gonja, Bole, Krachi, and Nkwanta.

### Liberia

#### ECOMOG Troops Begin Disarmament Deployment

*AB0103203194 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Monrovia, 1 Mar (AFP)—The deployment of Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] troops began today throughout the country in order to carry out the 7 March disarmament of all the factions fighting since December 1989, according to ECOMOG Commander General John Innienger in Monrovia. The troops are accompanied by UN military observers.

In a communique, Gen. Innienger stated that the various factions expressed the will to withdraw from the frontlines as of today. "I approved this decision and ordered the ECOMOG troops to be deployed immediately in those regions," he explained. This initiative constitutes "a great stride toward peace," the ECOMOG commander commented. He specified that 1,700 Ugandan and Tanzanian soldiers would be positioned in the country's northeastern regions under the control of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], the main armed faction.

Concerning the deployment of the other contingents, sources close to the ECOMOG indicate that the Nigerians would be dispatched to the country's southeastern areas where an armed militia, the Liberian Peace Council, has been trying since September 1993 to be established much to the detriment of the NPFL. The Ghanaians will be dispatched to western and northwestern regions which are dominated by the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, the NPFL's rival faction. Finally, Monrovia and its region, administered by the Interim Government of National Union and the Armed Forces of Liberia, will be placed under the responsibility of the Guinean contingent of ECOMOG. The role to be played by the Sierra Leonean, Gambian, and Malian elements of the force was not specified.

According to the estimations of the National Readjustment Commission, some 60,000 fighters from all sides are expected to be disarmed and demobilized as of 7 March. Simultaneously, transitional institutions will officially assume office, and their mission will be to lead the country to free elections in September. According to UN estimates, the Liberian civil war has claimed 150,000 lives since it began in December 1989.

### Nigeria

#### Government Suspicious of French Troops in Cameroon

*AB0103182594 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 1 Mar 94*

[Text] Lagos, March 1 (AFP)—The Nigerian government and media have expressed suspicion at the arrival in Cameroon of French troops and a high-ranking French diplomatic team to discuss a bloody border dispute between the West African neighbours.

"We are a bit suspicious of what really the French intentions are," a senior Nigerian official who asked not to be named told AFP on Tuesday [1 March], a day after the French delegation held talks with Cameroon's President Paul Biya in Yaounde. "Because whatever the French interest in Nigeria may be, and of course, there is a lot of interest here, the one in Cameroon and certainly in the French-speaking West Africa for them is more fundamental and critical," he said. "Certainly their involvement could not be good news for Nigeria at all," he added. I think we certainly have to play diplomacy. But at the same time, we have to look at the security and military implications of French intervention so as not to be caught unawares."

France on Sunday despatched a contingent of 30 paratroops and two Puma helicopters to Cameroon, which disputes control of the Bakassi peninsula on the border, believed to be rich in oil and fish, with Nigeria. Each side blames the other for fighting there last month. Cameroon alleges that Nigerian soldiers have invaded the area and attacked Cameroonian gendarmes, but Lagos charges that the Cameroonian paramilitary police have been



attacking and harassing ethnic Nigerian fishermen, forcing several thousand to flee.

"French troops sent to repel Nigeria," the independent VANGUARD newspaper reported Tuesday in a headline typical of the general tone of the press, which expressed misgivings at the move.

Cameroonian television said the French troops were "essentially on an exploratory mission" and a French foreign ministry spokeswoman promised an even-handed approach from the team from Paris, led by General Christian Quesnot of the general staff and Bruno Delaye, President Francois Mitterrand's African affairs advisor.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Baba Gana Kingibe planned Wednesday to hold a "very comprehensive" press briefing on the issue, a foreign ministry spokesman told AFP here on Tuesday. Kingibe warned Monday in the Nigerian capital Abuja that France "will take full responsibility for internationalising" the conflict and also shoulder the blame for the "attendant consequences" of an escalation of the dispute.

The French foreign ministry spokeswoman said that the team from Paris was expected to fly on from Yaounde to Abuja for talks with Nigeria's military ruler, General Sani Abacha, after its consultations with Biya, in a bid "to keep the peace" and find ways "to resolve the dispute as soon as possible in accordance with international law." But there was no indication Tuesday as to when the French delegation might meet the Nigerian leader.

In an editorial Tuesday, the DAILY TIMES said: "We stated in the past that Nigeria is not an imperialist country and that we seek the wellbeing of ourselves and fellow Africans. We still stand by that declaration except that there comes a time when a nation must stand up for its legitimate right. "That time is here."

In another development, the European Union (EU) called Tuesday for international arbitration into the dispute and expressed "grave concern" at the "skirmishes" talking place in the border region. "The EU urges the governments of Nigeria and Cameroun to seek a solution to the dispute, through arbitration or mediation of any regional or international organisation," a statement issued by the Greek embassy here said. Greece currently holds the presidency of the Union.

The Union also called for the immediate withdrawal of troops concentrated on one side of the frontier line, the statement added, without indicating which side.

#### Abacha Meets With French Delegation in Abuja

##### Reasserts Claim to Bakassi

AB0103192794 Dakar PANA in English 1721 GMT  
1 Mar 94

[Text] Lagos, 1 Mar (PANA)—Nigeria on Tuesday [1 March] reasserted its claim to the Bakassi Peninsula, a

major bone of contention with neighbouring Cameroon. Nigeria's military leader, General Sani Abacha told a French delegation that his country had always maintained a police post in the disputed area and conducted population census there. An official statement after a closed-door meeting in Nigeria's capital, Abuja, quoted Abacha as saying his government's concern is the security of Nigerians who form 96 percent of the residents of the area.

The four-man French Government delegation was led by Bruno Delaye, special adviser to President Francois Mitterrand. The team met with Cameroonian President Paul Biya in Yaounde Monday.

France has also sent 30 paratroopers to Cameroon under a defence pact following reported clashes between Nigerian and Cameroonian troops on 18 and 19 February. Abacha said that the presence of Nigerian soldiers in the area was to forestall communal clashes between Nigeria's communities in the south-eastern states of Akwa Ibom and Cross River. He said Nigeria has no territorial ambitions.

He restated that the dispute could be resolved amicably without external assistance. "The two peoples are brothers from time immemorial and were only separated by colonial boundaries a few years ago," the statement quoted Abacha as saying.

Abacha said a machinery had been put in place to implement a suggestion by the French delegation that Nigeria and Cameroon should discuss the problem during a scheduled meeting between their two leaders. The statement quoted Delaye as telling Abacha that French paratroopers were in Cameroon only to honour the defence pact between the two countries.

He said that France wanted the two neighbours, both of whom have cordial relations with France, to resolve their differences amicably. Speaking to State House correspondents after a closed-door meeting, the French envoy said "we are here to help and not to create problems."

Nigeria's foreign affairs minister, Baba Gana Kingibe, told reporters there was determination and commitment on both sides towards resolving the issue through dialogue. "We are looking forward to the proposed summit of the two heads of states. The sooner it takes place the sooner we find our way forward towards finding a solution", he said. He said the presence of French delegation here in Abuja is in no way an indication of their involvement in our on-going negotiation with Cameroon.

Kingibe warned on Monday that French military intervention could escalate the conflict.

#### French Official Comments

AB0103222594 Lagos NTA Television Network in  
English 2000 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] A four-man French delegation, led by Monsieur Bruno Delaye, an adviser to the French president, Francois Mitterrand, was in Aso Rock, Abuja, today to



deliver a special message from the French president. The message was in connection with developments in the Bakassi peninsula. State House Correspondent Chris Ngu reports:

[Ngu] General Abacha told a four-man French delegation, led by Mr. Bruno Delaye, President Mitterrand's adviser on African affairs and ecology, that Nigeria's concern in the disputed Bakassi peninsula is the security of Nigerians who form 96 percent of residents of the area. The head of state explained that the presence of Nigerian soldiers there is to prevent clashes between communities in Akwa Ibom and Cross River states, both in Nigeria. He restated Nigeria's commitment to peaceful coexistence worldwide.

On claims and counter claims of authority over the peninsula, Gen. Abacha told the delegation that evidence of history showed that the disputed area for long had Nigerian presence in the form of a police post. Not only that, several census exercises have been conducted in the area by Nigerian authorities. The head of state reaffirmed his belief that the dispute could be resolved amicably without foreign assistance.

Mr. Delaye had explained that French paratroopers were in the Cameroon only to honor the defense pact between France and the Cameroon. Mr. Delaye and Nigeria's foreign affairs minister, Ambassador Babagana Kingibe, later walked into a waiting party of State House correspondent. Mr. Delaye was not forthcoming with answers to questions. That way he left Nigeria's foreign minister to do the talking.

[Begin recording] [Delaye] I am not prepared to make comments now, [words indistinct] I am not the minister.

[Kingibe] Mr. Delaye, who is the special adviser to the president of France, accompanied by his delegation, has come to see the head of state with a message from the president of France conveying to the Nigerian authorities the observations of the French authorities on the ongoing situation in the Bakassi and on the general relationship between Nigeria and France. I think that is .... [pauses] Mr. Delaye said he had very useful discussions during his visit to Abuja and I think that they will now go towards a resolution of the problem in the way that will be satisfactory to all concerned. Well, at least there is a determination in that commitment on both sides, it seems, but definitely on our side, for a peaceful resolution of the problem through dialogue. And there is this proposed summit of the two heads of state to which we were looking forward and for which we were prepared and the sooner this summit takes place, the sooner we will find our way forward towards finding a solution. [end recording]

## Senegal

### Authorities Arrest More Than 1,000 in Dakar

LD0103140194 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] A major raid has been carried out in Senegal. Police forces and the gendarmerie arrested more than 1,000 people in Dakar yesterday. Nicolas Balique reports:

[Balique] A total of 1,262 people were arrested for questioning during the operation, a major roundup which required almost 1,000 men during the Sunday [27 February] night. Given the number of arrests—some for mere identity checks, others for drug trafficking, prostitution or possession of knives—this cannot be called a routine operation. It is rather an operation carried out within the framework of an all-out policy of firmness after the trauma of the bloody events of 16 February. Forty-eight hours after the raid, it must be pointed out that a similar raid, which was carried out in the caves of Dakar seafloor, led to the arrest of more than 150 dropouts, including armed bandits from the subregion, Guinea, Gambia, or Liberia. Meanwhile, the inquiry into the violence of Black Wednesday [16 February] is continuing, the religious movement Moustarchidine has been banned, and the two main opposition leaders have been placed under committal order. Some are wondering whether this latest raid will not be a mere flash in the pan. In any case, the authorities do not think so. This is Nicolas Balique in Dakar for RFI.

## Togo

### Court Said To Receive Complete Election Results

AB0103131094 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Text] Lome, 28 Feb (AFP)—Togo's electoral authority has given the Supreme Court complete results from the second round of a general election held on February 20, court President Emmanuel Apedoh said Tuesday [1 March]. The opposition to President Gnassingbe Eyadema, who has ruled the small West African country for 27 years, claims to have won the poll, taking 43 of the 81 national assembly seats, which would entitle it to form a government. But Eyadema's supporters have alleged irregularities and stated that they want the results annulled in five of the constituencies the opposition declared it has won.

The Supreme Court, which received the results from the National Electoral Commission on Monday, now has two weeks officially to release them and rule on any eventual annulments. The poll came after years of unrest, which claimed scores of lives and saw thousands of people flee the country, following a national conference in 1991 to pave the way for multi-party politics.

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